New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1267. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

MASS MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE.

Addresses of Judge Culver, Lucius Sherwood, &c.

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

There was a very large gathering of the people at the Tabernacle last evening, called together for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Republican Convention which met at Syracuse on the 26th of September. The assembly, which filled the house, was composed almost entirely of the mechanics and working men of the City, and it was one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious assemblages that have congregated in this City for a very long time past.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following

OFFICERS:

President—OSMAN HATCH.

Vice-Presidents—Ex-Alderman MURPHY, Dr. ALONZO S. KIRK, L. E. WARD and CURTIS CURTIS.

Secretaries—M. C. HAWLEY and JAMES P. BENNETT.

As soon as the meeting had been organized Ex-Alderman MURPHY came forward and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at Syracuse, Sept. 26, by the Republican State Convention in their general principles, meet our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the following ticket, nominated by said Convention, consisting of

Freeborn Gaun for Secretary of State;
Thomas C. Fessenden, Comptroller;
Abijah Mann, Jr. for Attorney General;
Lucius Sherwood, for Canal Commissioner;
Wesley Bailey for State Prison Inspector;
Bradford R. Wood and Joseph Mullin for Judges of Court of Appeals,

receive our most cordial approval, and we pledge it our enthusiastic support.

The resolutions were received with great favor. The names of each of the candidates, as read, received applause either by clapping of hands or cheers.

The following are among the letters which were now read:

LETTERS READ.

FROM GOV. GEN. F. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your note inviting me to address a Mass Convention, to be held in this City on the 9th inst., to ratify the platform and proceedings of the Republican Convention lately held at Syracuse.

You are right in supposing that my sentiments accord with those expressed by that body, against the extension of Slavery to the Territories of the Union, and especially to those dedicated to Freedom by the compact of 1820, so wantonly and wickedly repealed by the last Congress, with the assent of the present Executive. I have, therefore, always sympathized with the leading motives in which the lately organized Republican party had its origin; but it is known to some of your associates, that for reasons satisfactory to my own judgment, I have uniformly declined to take part in any meetings or other measures connected with the formation, at this time, in this State, of a new political party. On this position I still adhere, and therefore shall not attend the Mass Convention appointed by the Masters of the Convention representing the Democratic misdemeanory to which I have heretofore belonged, to denounce in terms of deserved condemnation that public crime, the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity and its authors, and to insist on just and full measures of constitutional redress, make my support of the candidates nominated by that Convention, utterly incompatible with my conviction and sense of duty. And as I find in the platform adopted by the two Conventions of the 26th and 27th of September, along with the principles of Democratic Liberty and individual freedom of conscience, justice and economy, in which I was bred, and which I have always endeavored to maintain frank, full and decided utterances on the great public question of the day—a question which I deem paramount to all others, and which will be the turning election, this truly Anti-Nebraska platform, and shall give to the candidates nominated in connection with it my hearty support.

I am happy to recognize among these candidates several with whom I have long been connected by political ties—most of all do I rejoice to see among them one, who may justly be regarded as of living men, the great representative, in the present crisis, of the immortal Jefferson—Gerrit Smith, whose early, and the years-matured Abolitionism, Liberty men, while they still, I trust, be found among the ranks of a more perfect Democracy, and the pledge of a more perfect Union than it has ever been. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER.

To E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD and CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esqrs., Committee.

FROM WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 5th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your note of this date, inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting to be held in this City to confirm the nominations of the Republican Convention lately met at Syracuse.

A necessary absence from the City on the day named for the meeting will prevent me from being present at it, and, if able to be present, I should be obliged to ask you to excuse me from speaking on the occasion. I have a strong aversion to any active participation in political meetings, and am well aware that my place can be readily filled by those more serviceable than myself in such duties.

I shall cheerfully support the Republican Party and the ticket it has put in nomination, for I regard such ticket as representing, in the approaching canvass of public opinion, the only means of expressing my thorough hostility to the measures which have renowned in Federal politics the agitation so recently calmed by the wise and patriotic concurrence of the great leaders of public opinion in the settlement of 1850.

The Republican Convention has, with great good sense, confirmed its propositions to the clearly constitutional limits of the regulation of the Territories and the admission of new States, and has pronounced distinctly in favor of free institutions wherever and whenever Federal authority, under the Constitution, is brought to bear upon the establishment and nurture of new communities.

In this the maintenance and extension of these principles I see nothing, in the remotest degree, threatening to the rights of any portion of the country or to the peace or prosperity of the Union, but, on the contrary, much confirmatory of them all.

With these views, I shall give such influence as I may be able to exert in aid of the Republican Party and its nomination. Very Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS.

E. D. MORGAN, LUCIAN SHERWOOD, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Committee.

FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 7, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication addressed to me at Newport was forwarded to me at this place.

I wish I could be at your proposed meeting, but I cannot. I accept my best wishes for the Republican Party of New-York, which you represent. Among the multitudes already rallying spontaneously in this body-guard of Freedom, my presence cannot be needed.

The infant Hercules strangled the serpents in his cradle, and the new party, just born, gives token of a like precocious strength. Believe me, Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

E. D. MORGAN, LUCIAN SHERWOOD, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Committee, &c.

FROM JAMES M. COOK.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date, received on my return from my residence at [illegible] I deem your letter worthy of [illegible] upon my table, notifying me of my nomination for the office of Commissioner of this State by the Committees of Whigs and Republicans, held at [illegible] on the 26th ultimo.

[illegible] fully upon the platform put forth by that [illegible] and believing that the time has arrived for [illegible] to think aright as to the encroachments of Slavery and the violation of compromise to act in concert in restricting it within Constitutional and legitimate limits by the Republican Convention, as a mark of my continued confidence, of a portion of my fellow-[illegible]

Yours truly, JAS. M. COOK.

To E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD and CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Esqrs., Committee, &c.

FROM GEN. JAMES P. BENNETT.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date, tendering me the nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, by the Republican Convention lately held at Syracuse, was received this morning, and in reply I have to say that I accept the nomination.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES P. BENNETT.

To E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD and CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esqrs., Committee.

FROM WESLEY BAILEY.

UTICA, Monday Oct. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 3d inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Republican Party for Inspector of State Prisons. I believe fully in all the principles set forth in the Republican platform, and enter heartily into the purposes of that organization. Quite too long has the slave power controlled the affairs of this Republic, making them to nationalize human bondage and be "crush out" human liberty; and it is quite time that freemen should strike a blow for self-emancipation from the tyranny of Southern mastery as well as for the restoration of the government of the country to its original purposes. Some three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, (a small minority of the freemen of the Slave States,) by their unity of purpose, have succeeded to control the political parties of the country, and have thus shaped our National Legislature to subserve their own personal interests. And what is singular is that these "one-idea" men should set up the pretense that they are pre-eminently *national* in their politics, and that those who disdain their overcrowding are denounced and denounced as "sectional." Now this is nonsense only. Human liberty was originally our national idea and watchword, and never, until the almighty power of cotton was demonstrated, was this sentiment of the country weakened or obscured.

Sympathising deeply with the movement of the times to reverse this state of things and to make *Liberty national* and *Slavery sectional*, I regard it as an honor to be thought worthy of a place on the Republican ticket, and accept thankfully the nomination of the Republican State Convention for the office named.

I am, respectfully, yours,

WESLEY BAILEY.

T. S. BERRY, Esq., Sec. Rep. State Con.

FROM ABIJAH MANN, JR.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. MANN's letter. Lack of space forces us to omit the commencement:

I have thus briefly pointed to the history of the introduction of the doctrine of Slavery extension as one of the principles of the Democratic party, and referred to the measures and consequences resulting from it. While one division stoutly repudiates such a principle, they always, in practice, uphold and vote for the *measures*, which depend upon and proceed from the *principle*, as on the passage of the Nebraska bill. The other division are more bold and hardy. They maintain openly and with manly frankness at least, both the principle, the practice, and the measures, while they denounce the administration for not giving to them the exclusive benefits of its patronage as their reward. The Whig party, as heretofore constituted, are also divided in like manner and in similar proportions by the same means.

In this state of things among us, the inquiry is, What is to be done? Shall we continue our hopes of redress and our divisions to the Cincinnati Convention next year, where we shall only again exhibit our weakness and want of courage, if not of integrity? Does any intelligent man doubt what the result there will be? It is already a foregone conclusion. We shall again be put on board of a slaver and compelled to navigate the ship by the chart of Mr. POLK's Administration, with the Fugitive Slave law as our letter of instructions for the four years' voyage. For myself, having the light of experience, and in view of the historical facts to which I have alluded, I cannot consent to sign the articles. Duty, in my opinion, requires me to rebel now. If I do not begin the voyage I shall not be liable to be punished for mutiny during its progress.

I prefer now to organize in a true position, in order to prepare better for the next campaign. My reasons, therefore, for continuing among those who maintain the freedom of the land instead of those who profess freedom and practice slavery, are sufficiently obvious to every intelligent and candid mind. In cordially accepting, therefore, this unsolicited nomination which the Convention have so literally and spontaneously conferred, it is due that I should express my sense of obligation to them for their estimate of my capacity to [illegible]

For the obliging terms in which you have communicated their nomination, you will please to accept my best acknowledgments.

I am, Sir, faithfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. BERRY, Esq., A. MANN, Jr.

Secretary of the Republican Convention.

MR. SHERWOOD'S REMARKS.

Mr. LUCIAN SHERWOOD, of New-York, was the first speaker introduced. He came forward with a mass of manuscript, which occupied over an hour in reading. The substance of the document read was sound, and had the speech been spoken instead of read would probably have interested the audience. As it was, however, only that portion reading a portion of the will of WASHINGTON, in which the education of his slaves was provided for, and the remark that it was well the Father of his Country had died before the laws of his State would have consigned him to a prison for such a provision, drew forth applause.

The audience next, with much interest, listened to the

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was introduced amidst a tempest of applause. After returning his thanks for the kind reception which had been accorded him, he said:

After the bitter and harsh denunciations which have been heaped so often upon me, I am grateful for a kind word from my fellow-citizens; and especially from my fellow-citizens of this Commercial Metropolis of the Union. Yesterday, while engaged in an excited and somewhat angry contest in my own State of Massachusetts, I received a kind invitation to meet and address you to-night. I come to-night, gentlemen, to congratulate you, citizens of New-York, upon the inauguration of the Republican Party—a party destined to carry out that grand idea of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was propounded in 1784—the Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of the United States. [Applause.] I congratulate you upon the splendid platform you have adopted with so much unanimity in the State of New-York. I congratulate you especially upon the candidates whom you have been so fortunate as to present before the freemen of New-York. [Applause, I who, standing upon that platform, are worthy of your support, and whose election will carry joy to the hearts of the American people. We are not here to-night, fellow-citizens, to commence a warfare upon any section of our beloved Union. I know that you embrace in your affections every foot of that territory over which waves the banner of the Union. I know that you embrace in your affections the people of the whole country, of every race and of every color. I know that you are not here to heap bitter words or bitter reproaches upon our fellow-citizens of the South, or of any section of this Union. [Applause] You have no war upon the South. I know I utter your sentiments as well as my own, when I say that you of the North do not war upon the South. But you are here to *resist, with all the power which the Constitution gives*, all encroachments of the Slave Power. [Great applause.] You are here to dethrone American Slavery, and to enthrone American Liberty. [Applause] We are met, at the outset of this union of the American People, with the declaration that this *movement endangers* the perpetuity of the Union. Gentlemen! the movement is within the limits of the Constitution, and within the Union! We intend to battle for the overthrow of the Slave Power of this Republic. (Applause.) We acquiesce with all our heart in the declaration of ANDREW JACKSON—"This Union must and shall be preserved." We accept the words of the great Statesman who lies interred at Marshfield—"Liberty and Union! now and forever; one and inseparable." Mr. CLEMENS told us the other day that he could not belong to the party that did not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union. The Republican party, gentlemen, carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union; (applause,) and above all, it carries the flag and steps to the music of Liberty. (Cheers.) For myself, I say that the Republican Party is the party of the Constitution and of the Union; that we mean to maintain the South, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity forever; that we mean to maintain the Union because we love the Union, the whole country, and the people over all this broad and glorious land; and because we believe, if we are true to the Constitution and the Union, that we shall overcome the Slave Power of the country and prepare the way for that period when there shall be a Government without despotism, and an Empire without a Bondman. (For myself, I will vote every dollar in the National Treasury, and every drop of blood in the veins of the country, to maintain and defend the Constitution and the integrity of that Union which is intended to secure the blessings of Liberty to the American people. [illegible] be understood that I [illegible] be pleased on the village of Newport [illegible] that while the hosts of Northern freemen are battling [illegible] the Slave Power of the party, [illegible] we intend to [illegible] and to [illegible] the valley of the Mississippi. [Great applause.] We will [illegible] as soon as the applause which marked the close of Senator WILSON's speech had ceased, there were many loud calls for NYE.

SPEECH OF GENERAL NYE.

The President announced immediately that the eloquent address from the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts would be followed by a speech from a gallant soldier who had battled manfully with the Softs on a recent occasion. He then introduced Gen. JAMES W. NYE, who was received with great applause.

The General commenced with the remark that he was unwilling to mar the effect which had been produced by the remarks of his friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, and that, consequently, he had much rather be excused from speaking. Were it not for the peculiar position he occupied, he would greatly prefer being silent. However, he was always glad to meet and mingle with his friends and join them in a free and honest expression of opinion on matters of interest; and particularly on political matters. And yet, on the present occasion he felt a little embarrassed in being called upon to speak after his friend, the Senator. The cake, nevertheless, was good; as it was impossible to make a handsome building out of large timber only. He would do very well as a brace, a spike or a nail; and we could not, on the present occasion, be satisfied to be. He was also somewhat embarrassed, in consequence of the fact that from his earliest political life down to a very recent period, his associations had been with others. In times past, in the days when he had worked ardently with his old friends, the issues were distinct and distinctly put forth. Their weapon was always bloodless—it was the silent, potent ballot-box. The fight was open, fearless and manly; but away back in the political history of the country, the Democratic party *split*. [Applause.] Yes, it split; was sundered; torn apart, and on the very issue on which the Republican party was now organized. He, innocently as a child, went into the Free-Soil section; and he remembered, in '48, that he was cheered on by the clear clarion-notes of a VAN BUREN and the rich sonorous tones of a COOMBS. And when he ventured to suggest some opposition to the plans for operation which them were driven, he was told that the armor of the Free-Soil party was not to be pierced by the hunted spears of Humbertism. [Cheers.] So he was pacified. [Cheers.] Under that organization they had met the enemy, and in the language of Gen. TAYLOR after the Battle of Buena Vista, they met them and were enabled to maintain their position. [Great applause.] They were then commanded to encamp on the battle-field, with armor on, in case the enemy should return. [Cheers.] The party lay down and so did he. [Cheers again.] All were very quiet, and he noticed that the officers slept more profoundly than the common soldiers. [Great applause.] They seemed to have been bound with wishes, and to steep in the lap of another Delilah, who had shorn them of their strength. [Great applause.] But few of them had strength to rise; and while he was asking himself whether their dead bones could live, lo! they began to move. [Enthusiastic cheering.] He was young and innocent then, but he believed what was then asserted, and he believed in the same doctrine now. [Applause.] He went to Syracuse recently to beg of the Softs to get a new—a resurrection—life into their party, but they would not; and he told them the people would "laugh at their calamities and mock when their fear comes." He told them they must come into an honest and clear expression of opinion on the great issue now so firmly in the minds of the people: but they said they must not do it, for next year there would be a National Convention. Well, he said, if that was the case, they would learn that it was an easy matter to have a great Convention without a party, and that there could be a great party without a Convention. [Great applause.] They acted—they nominated, and they were names on their ticket that he liked. There were good men on it. Men whom he respected—but there were in very bad company. [Applause.] He was, perhaps, the most independent politician in the country. He would not take any office in the gift of the people; even if he was capable of filling one; and he wished so to speak and act that he could look back with himself he would not be disgusted with his bedfellow; and so that when he went to comb his hair in the morning, he would have no inclination to break the mirror to get a crack at a face, the expression of which he did not like. [Great applause.] It was well, he said, to look back occasionally on the political history of the country, and on the part we had taken in it. It was necessary and important that we should do so. The great calamity for wond years had been that the people had not looked back with sufficient care. They did not, individually, sufficiently consider the importance of the single vote they cast, and they forgot that they were responsible for the acts of the men they elected to office. And when they did wrong, there was a dangerous disinclination to mention it, for fear it would interfere with, and injure the machinery of, the party to which they belonged. They forgot that to them was given the guidance of the great ship, which, if wrecked, carried with it the world's best hope. With a freight so precious, it was the duty of all who were in the least responsible for her course, to know exactly how much canvas she could carry in a storm, and how much was most fitting in a gentle breeze. [Applause.] He made these remarks because he felt that there never was a time in which it was so important that our leaders should be carefully watched as the present. There had been much trifling with the Constitution, and now he wished to assert that the great feature of the Constitution was Freedom. [Applause.] The circumstances of its birth, the time at which it was born, and the spirit of those who gave it birth, all marked it *as the instrument of Freedom*. In the body by which it was created there were those whose wounds, received on *Freedom's battle-fields*, were yet unhealed; men whose every impulse during life, from first to last, had been for Freedom. They were the godfathers of our glorious Constitution. He would repeat it. The great feature of the Constitution was Freedom. [Great applause.] Therefore it devolved upon all, whenever the occasion required, to buckle on the armor of Freedom. They must do so now, and its foes would bite the dust. He would not act with an organization that knew the right and did it not. He would not favor an administration that he believed was bad, however strongly he might be urged to do so, from the 'receipt of customs." [Applause.] The present Administration was one that had sunk so low that the resurrection trumpet would not awaken it: and when he was at Syracuse he told them there that if he had the power he would blow it so high that gravitation would never reach a particle of it. [Great applause.] When an administration having the helm of our great ship, steered it on in a wrong and dangerous course, regardless of the fate of the passengers, it was time the command was taken from it and placed with those who could be trusted. Had such a time arrived? He believed it had. Away back in our earliest days Slavery was found existing. There was territory to be settled, and straightway a compact was entered into. It was one of the great compromises. That word compromise was one of the worst words in our language. It had been the cause of nearly all the trouble we had had. He did not like it. It always intimated that there was something wrong, and that right had yielded. He was opposed to compromises. There was no need of them at all. A wrong should be righted, and the time to right a wrong was whenever it was wrong occurred. He had gone into a Convention at Baltimore with the gentlemen from the South—his party had been invited and he went with it. The South was very polite—very polite. They invited them into the Convention, and in ten minutes invited them out, in the most polite manner. [Applause.] He went again in 1850, and then they compromised all. (Laughter.) He protested. He told them he represented many thousand constituents, every one of whom knew more than he did. They had not authorized him to agree that they should close their mouths on the subject of Slavery, and if he did make such a compact, they would not keep it. But the thing was settled, and when he came home his duty was to tell the Free-Soilers that Franklin Pierce was an ardent admirer of JAMES K. POLK. Somebody had been on a pilgrimage to New-Hampshire, and told Franklin Pierce, told him such was the case, and he *be very innocently believed they told the truth*. [Laughter.] But scarcely was Franklin Pierce warm in his seat when the Kansas-Nebraska villainy was born of a DOUGLAS, and the midwife was the present Administration. That act was made a bait of Democracy, and all must subscribe to it or go out. There was one instance of this—a remarkable case—*which he would mention, it was that of* JOHN MILLER, of Utica. JOHN sent in a powerful remonstrance against the act. JOHN wanted to go on a foreign mission, as many other friends of the Administration did, soon after the passage of the Nebraska act. JOHN's friends said the President must send in his name; and he did. The Southern gentlemen told the President that if he didn't come and take it out, they would have to defeat it. So the President took it out. JOHN is still editing an Administration paper [laughter.] He, the speaker, would not stand such treatment, but JOHN did. [Laughter and applause.] And now he would say that when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed there was not a white man in the Territory. It was Indian territory, and a white man had no business there. But they were in a great hurry to secure Squatter Sovereignty in a country where there were no squatters. [Applause.] And when the people of Massachusetts heard that the Missouri Compromise had been repealed, they innocently supposed, whether or no, it would be free, so they sent on men to cultivate the soil. They sent on men to keep it free. What did they find? When the ballot-box was opened in Kansas, and free-*men went to vote, they got steel for breakfast and lead* for dinner. They then found that they had not the human's privilege to vote. There was a holy horror among their opponents about the fusion which they had effected; but was there not a fusion when the red *Indians from Missouri, with arms on their backs and* bows in their hands, voted in Kansas? There was horror, too, that there should be any fusion with the blacks, who were so elevated in the South that it was contended that it would be right to enslave all Africa to improve the condition of the natives; but the black man would not be allowed to vote. He went on to combat the objections that were urged against fusion, and contended that wherever the South of Freedom was to be fought, the blood of Whigs was shed alongside of the Democrats; and that some of the greatest men had fused, and were fusing. He ridiculed the very idea that we got up about the dissolution of the Union, which used to fashion even grave members of Congress, who were so nervous on the subject that he had seen their knees smite together. He was now accustomed to dissolution, for he had seen JEREMY CLEMENTS frequently dissolve the Union in a night. (Laughter.) But the Union would take care of itself, for its corner stone was cemented with revolutionary blood. [Cheers.] Why, there were women enough in Long Island with old fashioned pudding sticks to beat the dissolutionists. [Laughter and applause.] He sent rockets to their ticket, and praised PRESTON KING, as being honest and conscientious. Everything that came from his lips was as pure as the water gushing from the rock when smitten by the Prophet's rod. He voted to prefer the defence of his hands. Then there was ABRAM MANN, who was engaged every day in their midst. His career was to be found on the records of their State. When corruption ran rampant in the Legislature, he stood firm and resisted the storm of the rabble, and in the revolutionary financial times he stood side by side with the immortal JACKSON. The position which he occupied on their platform now was free soil for free men. His good friend, Governor SEYMOUR, who was as full of finance as an egg was full of meat, did not, in his speech the other night, allude to it at all, being too much engrossed with the Nebraska outrages. He was going to vote the ticket they had headed and wanted to know what they would do. [Applause.] If the Soft Shells even polled 40,000 votes, they would be beaten. Having recommended the ticket for their support, Mr. NYE again alluded to the cry about the dissolution of the Union, and said that they not only did not intend to dissolve the Union, but would take care that it should not be dissolved. They would cover the dissolutionists as long as cooning would do, but by the immortal they would be ready to give them a Jacksonian touch. He did not know which to condemn most, the rascal that talked about the dissolution of the Union or the coward that feared it. [Cheers.] He would not detain them longer, although he intended to make a better speech, for he had a long one written out, but he thought it was too tame for the occasion, and he trusted to the inspiration of the moment.

Judge CULVER next spoke. He would only occupy their time for about four minutes. He took up the question of fusion. This was the great bugbear they encountered. On the right and on the left they had the ghost of Know-Nothingism and the fossil remains of the old Whig party. The Judge remarked the various eminent men in the Union who had practiced fusion and suggested it on public grounds. Even WASHINGTON HUNT, who was now fanning himself in the parlor, keeping the flies away in the heated terms, practiced fusion. It was fusion brought him up, and he was now the man Friday of MARCY, and wore the handsomest ruffle shirt of any man in the Congress at Washington. The Know-Nothings—the men with their dark lanterns—the old Whig body, the Hard Democrats and the slippery Greys, all condemned fusion. Four-fifths of the Whig candidates that were making noise and rattling their tin kettles and crying down fusion, were inmates of the Know-Nothing lodges, and were telling them to beware of fusion. Even VAN BUREN, JOHN COCHRANE and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR were fusing to support the President, not for principle, but for spoils; and they were also fusing to support Stevart and uphold a great wrong. If the Pope had sent in his followers to Kansas to commit the outrages which had been perpetrated, they would have then been asked by their opponents to fuse and prevent the shedding of Protestant blood. The heart of the people of the State was sound, and they would eventually triumph. It was a good one, that on the day of their fusion at Syracuse, the telegraph brought them the intelligence of the success of the Allied Armies at Sebastopol. [Applause.] Having described the position which the Fusion ists now occupy, Republicans in the centre, and Sardinians and French on either wing, the Judge concluded by recommending the ticket.

There were cries for GREELEY and motions for adjournment.

Mr. GREELEY came forward and said that he would have had no objection to speak at the proper time of the night, but it was now late, and he did not think that he had anything to say that had not been already said. The meeting then adjourned.

Registration of Letters--Important Modifications.

From the Union.

The regulations and instructions to Postmasters for carrying into effect the third section of the Act of March 3, 1855, providing for the registration of valuable letters, are, by direction of the Postmaster-General, modified, as follows, viz:

1. So much of sections 4, 5 and 6 of those regulations as requires that packages of registered letters shall be *sealed*, is hereby revoked.

2. All registered letters are, before mailing, to be *numbered* on the upper left-hand corner, their numbers to correspond with those on the letter bills in which they are entered.

3. Each registered letter, or package of registered letters, will be enclosed in a wrapper in the usual manner, and if there be a package of unregistered letters to be sent by the same mail, the package of registered letters will be placed in such package, without being tied, and the whole will then be carefully tied up into one package, addressed to the office of its destination, and placed in its appropriate bag at the moment when that bag is to be finally locked and sent from the office. If no unregistered letters are to be sent by that mail, the page of registered letters is to be tied and forwarded in the same manner without being sealed.

4. The registered letter bill will be inclosed in a separate envelop, addressed to the postmaster, as now required, and will be forwarded by the usual route as an unregistered letter.

5. The number given to registered letters at the office of mailing are not to be changed in the accounts or letter bills of distributing offices through which they may pass.

6. Postmasters are required to see that the *postmark* of each registered letter (whether written or stamped,) is clear and distinct, so that the place and date of mailing can be readily determined.

News from Texas.

The Harrisburg Railroad is complete to within six miles of Richmond, and the baggage cars are running over the road that distance. The remainder of the iron to finish the road is daily expected.

A private letter from a planter near Egypt, Colorado County, says "That the rainy weather had done serious damage to the cotton." The writer thinks several planters will make little over half a crop.

The yellow fever still prevailed in Houston, and 14 deaths from the disease occurred during the week ending on Friday.

The cotton worm is doing serious damage to the crops round Victoria.

The Victoria *Advocate* says: The Indian news we published last week, reporting the killing of 35 Indians, turns out not *exactly* correct. The report should have been that Captain TUMLINSON fell in with 8 Indians, and killed 5.

The health of Indianola was good. About 1,500 bales of the new crop of cotton had been received there and at Port Lavaca; which was being shipped on the schooners *Esther Burr* and *Chrysolite*, and the New-Orleans steamships.

From present indications, the amount of cotton shipped from Matagorda Bay this year, will exceed, by 50 per cent, the amount shipped any previous year.

Railway Enterprise.

From the Chicago Press.

The transportation of locomotives and steamboats over from the Eastern manufactories to the West by Railroads is becoming quite an important branch of trade.

The quickest trip on record of the transportation of locomotives to the West is that of an engine and tender for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, which left Jersey City Saturday evening, Sept 29, at 6:30, by Keenan's Locomotive Express via New-York and Erie, South Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, and South Michigan Railroad for Chicago, where it was received Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, being but 108 hours in transit, a distance of 900 miles—making three miles of space, 15 miles per hour across the State.

The engine was built by Messrs. Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, of Paterson, and is a first class engine in superior work. It is named the "Davenport," after the eastern terminus of the road. Its dimensions are 16 inch cylinder by 22 in stroke, 5½ feet drivers, and weighs 28 tons. Its boiler is finished with 180 twelve feet copper flues, and, taken altogether, is one of the finest engines ever sent West.

Messrs K & Son have expended in this business some $40,000, and have now a complete outfit of cars and trucks, built expressly for the business, running on all the through routes of Railroad between New-York and St. Louis. It is truly a novel enterprise and one that deserves success.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday that in Portsmouth on Saturday, there were six new cases and four deaths. The weather was unpropitious, and showers of rain fell often during the day. Several persons who returned within the last ten days are among the dead. A telegraphic dispatch from Weldon, N. C., says that there was frost in Portsmouth on Sunday morning, but absentees are cautioned not to return until there shall be three or four heavy frosts. Master WM. COLLINS, a son of the late Dr. COLLINS, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, died of the fever in the western part of the State a few days ago. R. H. HOLT, a merchant of Norfolk, is dead, but not of fever.—*Balt. Sun*, 9th.

THE FREE LOVERS.

Practical Operation of the Free-Love League in the City of New-York.

AN EVENING AT HEADQUARTERS.

In a recent article on the rise and progress among us of the doctrine that seems to underscore the whole long institution of Marriage, a FREE-LOVE DOCTRINE, in which Passional Attraction shall be the only guide and restraint of the intercourse of the sexes, we stated that there was in this City an organized Society called THE LEAGUE, devoted to the dissemination of these opinions; and that it held weekly meetings at a central point in the City, which are attended by both sexes, and which are devoted to dancing, speaking, conversation, &c. A correspondent who has enjoyed ample opportunities of observation, sends us a sketch of the operations of this League,—which we publish, as exhibiting something of the plan which this party seeks to inaugurate.

PASSIONAL ATTRACTION is the watchword that unlocks the door of the secret places.

Passional Attraction—the words which sounds the signal for the onset.

Passional Attraction—the rallying cry of the marshaled forces.

Passional Attraction—the beacon fire, the blood-red cross, the general order of the day.

Passional Attraction—the motto upon the Free Lover's shield—the words, blazoned in characters of gold, upon the standard he unfurls to the day of Battle—the symbol of the doctrine to which he lives—the faith in which he means to die.

In short—we have been in a Free-Love Meeting.

"Passional Attraction!"—said the doorkeeper, as we requested entrance.

"Passional Attraction"—we replied.

"Twenty-five cents admission, Sir!"

"Sir."

We gained access to the inner mysteries of the Order. We heard the talk of hundreds. We synpathized with the enthusiastic outbursts of the faithful—until we found out exactly what they meant; and then the old leaven of Conservatism in our heart refused its sanction.

They danced; they made merry; they took part in plays of whist and chess and backgammon; "jumped" each other at draughts; entered with zeal into philosophical speculations; regarded the relations of the sexes; touched upon the sinfulness of marriage; rejoiced in the freedom of woman; discussed the gospel and embraced the doctrines of *Mary Lyndon*; were much delighted at the fairness of the strictures of the DAILY TIMES, on which subject we strove to draw out the leaders of the movement; and after much converse, separated, each with a copy in his pocket of the Circular which the League has flung abroad to the winds, laden with seed for the dissemination of its doctrine.

A deep and a dark mystery lies shrouded in the web which that industrious spider—PASSIONAL ATTRACTION—has woven. By your kind leave, Sir, we shall endeavor to unravel it.

The web is closely woven. It is somewhat difficult to see through it. There is a great deal of intricacy in its entanglements. It will not be strange if we fail to get at the sweetest of the kernels that are locked up in its secret storehouses.

Nearly a year ago, the disciples of the new System declared war against Conventionalism and organized a body which was then, and still is, known by the title of "The League." Its most common appellation now is The Club. Its average number of visitors is one hundred and fifty. The members are generally pleasant-faced, jovial, communicative, sympathetic; restrained by no foolish prudence. Introductions of parties who desire to cultivate each other's acquaintance are commenced upon the most liberal principles. You need fear no repulse—if the Passional Attraction only involves the degree of magnetism that is necessary under circumstances of this nature.

The body is now fully in working harness. Its [illegible] are to be ascertained here, what and where the [illegible] are conducted. Its laws, and the manner in which they are [illegible] in a letter. One of the dark [illegible] of the Order, which may be [illegible] by the initiated, is the [illegible] of the Free-Love Society. For the present, we shall only [illegible] the Club. Its rooms are [illegible] and [illegible] may be imagined by the uninitiated observer.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

It is hardly [illegible] since the system found an effective organization in this City. A gentleman who is very well known as an able and able writer, a linguist, and a man of much general information, was the pioneer. He opened his house—invited his friends of kindred sympathies—prepared refreshments for the intellectual whose "attractions" drew them towards him—his lady, a woman of elegant manners, presided at these *soirées*, with grace and dignity—it was a select circle. In time it grew and strengthened—as all such affairs will grow and strengthen. New-York was favorable to its development—Philosophy found its expression, and Passional Attraction its end. At first it was intended that the body should have a purely *political bearing*. Measures were taken to accomplish this end. Even clergymen were brought into it. We could name these gentlemen if it were necessary. They would probably not be greatly obliged to us for doing so. In time, however, both clergy and "flesh" decided that to popularize was better than to revolutionize. Hence, all things having had due weight, it was finally resolved to enlarge the sphere of operations—to remove to larger quarters—to open the doors of a place by means of registration, rather than to continue meetings in private residences, through the agency of simple personal invitations. Being resolved upon, it was accomplished.

The formal organization of these Reformers was effected less than one year ago, in a bare, unpromising suite of apartments in the Bowery. In company with a friend, whose *Open Sesame* unclosed the portals, we entered. At the threshold stood a priest of the Order, holding in his hand a manuscript. This manuscript was the

OBLIGATION.

It reads, according to the best of our memory, something after the following fashion:

"In becoming a member of this League, you do solemnly declare that you will not promulgate anything to the detriment of the body, nor denounce, either publicly or privately, any member or members of the League; and you do further declare that so long as you continue a member of this body, you will not divulge any of the secrets that may be confided to your custody; and you do also promise that you will not, with malice or deceitfulness, utter any word or do any act with intent to bring disrepute upon the body through any publication, either in private or in public, of anything which you may have observed during the period of your membership herein. *All this you do promise, upon your honor as a gentleman.*"

Having been required to subscribe to this formula we naturally hesitate in speaking in any manner of the [illegible] which we have taken. *For merely a* [illegible] to [illegible] we have signed. The Circle, to which [illegible] have been made, as a means whereby [illegible] standing, will do us the favor to take no offence at our exposition of the plan he has inaugurated, and in the development of which he has succeeded in finding so many willing helpers.

THE PRESENT QUARTERS.

The unfurnished apartments in the Bowery present, by reason of too limited capacity. They were forsaken eight months ago. *A suite of spacious rooms*,—which have no drawbacks except a want of ventilation, a very *considerable altitude*, unpainted panels and some other things,—was engaged on Broadway. The place of *meeting is now so familiar to several hundreds of* persons, that we shall be pardoned for omitting to mention the number more definitely than to say it is among the B's. We fall back upon the instructions of the *League*—which say:

"No steps will be taken to communicate to the public the times and places of the assemblages, nor the terms of admission. Those who are interested to inform themselves will find the means of doing so, or will

GOSSIP IN PARIS

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

What the coming Winter will be a severe and anxious season, has now passed into the popular belief. Certain indications drawn from the movements of the leaves, the migrations of birds, the burrowing animals and of voluntary birds, precipitate the conclusion that we are to have a severe winter. They assert that the nuts are unusually plentiful, and that the squirrels are storing away their winter provisions with unwonted assiduity. Moreover, the birds of passage are flocking southward in unusual numbers, and the caterpillars have crawled into their holes in the ground, and have closed the entrances with a thick coating of earth. Besides, it is said that the ants have built their nests unusually high, and that the bees have secured their hives with extra coatings of wax and propolis. Finally, the Moon, at the time of the Autumnal Equinox, was surrounded by a large circle, which is a sure sign of a severe winter. Such are the prognostications of the wiseacres, and the people are preparing for the worst. Coal merchants are driving a thriving trade, and the price of wood has risen considerably. Many persons are laying in their winter supplies of provisions, and the Markets are crowded with purchasers. Whether these signs will be verified by the event, remains to be seen. Certain it is that the Winter has set in with unusual severity, and that the cold is intense. Many persons have died from exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and the Hospitals are filled with patients suffering from the effects of frost. The Seine is frozen over, and the navigation is entirely suspended. Skating is the favorite amusement of the day, and the Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Tuileries Gardens are thronged with skaters. The Emperor and Empress have been frequently seen on the ice, and the Imperial Prince has already learned to skate with considerable skill. The Empress is a graceful skater, and her figure is admirably adapted for the exercise. She wears a dress of dark green velvet, trimmed with sable fur, and a hat of the same material, with a white feather. Her hands are encased in a muff of sable fur, and her feet are protected by boots of the same material. She is attended by a lady in waiting, and by a gentleman usher, who skates behind her. The Emperor wears a dress of dark blue cloth, with a cap of the same material, trimmed with fur. He is attended by an aide-de-camp, who skates behind him. The Empress is a graceful skater, and the Emperor is a tolerable performer. The Prince Imperial is a beginner, and is supported by a gentleman usher, who skates behind him, and holds him by the hand. The Empress and Prince Imperial have been frequently seen skating together, and the Emperor has been seen skating with the Prince Imperial

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] sale of [illegible] property belonging to the estate of Thomas Pitt & Co., No. 185, 187 and 189 West Twenty-second-st., and 186 and 188 West Twenty-first-st., will take place on the premises, THIS DAY, at 12 M., by the large paper-hanging establishment of Thomas Pitt & Co., Nos

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

TO PRINTERS.

Wanted, by the undersigned, to contract all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE OF THE ART—Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Cuts, Checks and Blanks of every description, on up to 6 quire and super-royal sheets. Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to.

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Terms, invariably Cash in advance.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

☞ J. B. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

A New Book on American Slavery—A Brisk War Ahead.

We hear from pretty good authority that the Honorable Miss MURRAY, the distinguished English lady who has been traveling in the United States for some months past, is preparing a book of observations and criticisms upon our people and institutions;—and that she intends *to vindicate the institution of Slavery from the alleged misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Miss MURRAY has come to the conclusion, as the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country:—that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than elsewhere in the Union:—that Slavery is a blessing rather than a curse to the negroes themselves, and that the pictures of its cruelties and atrocities, given by Mrs. STOWE in her celebrated novel are either very gross exaggerations, or by exceptional cases not at all to be taken into the account, when forming a judgment of the institution itself. She will make this a prominent feature in her forthcoming book, and designs, we understand, to enter upon a special refutation of the views and representations of Mrs STOWE.

It will probably be deemed not a little singular that an English lady of education and of high position, should take such a view of Slavery,—especially in view of the fact that the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, holding a still higher position than Miss MURRAY in the household of the Queen, has been among the most active and ostentatious of the English declaimers against American Slavery. We do not, however, so regard it. We consider it quite natural that all who are connected with the British Government should be the *allies* rather than enemies of Slavery in the United States; and if the course of either of these distinguished ladies is exceptional and strange, it is that of the Mistress of the Robes, rather than the Maid of Honor. For in spite of all the clamor kept up in certain quarters about the activity of Abolitionists in England and their designs against the United States, nothing is more evident than the fact that Great Britain, by her commercial and manufacturing system, does more to sustain Slavery in the United States than any other, or than all other countries in the world. Her prosperity,—her commerce,—her manufactures,—the industry of her millions of operatives, depend upon it. Whatever should stop or check the growth of American Cotton, would carry paralysis into thousands of British workshops, and famine into hundreds of thousands of British homes. The abolition of Slavery, by striking a blow at the culture of Cotton from which it could not recover at least for several years, would strike a blow at British commerce and manufactures from which they could never recover. Indeed nothing could be more perilous for the British aristocracy than such a check to the industry of the great mass of the people, as the immediate abolition of Slavery in this country would of necessity involve. A *revolution* and the utter overthrow of the aristocracy, would most certainly follow.

Upon these grounds it seems to us unavoidable that the British Government and the British Aristocracy, and the great mass of the people of Great Britain, should in the long run *sustain* rather than oppose American Slavery; and that the clamorous demonstrations of English Abolitionists pass for much more than they are worth, when they are regarded as indicative of the settled sentiment and purpose of the English nation. The result of the emancipation of the negroes in Jamaica, has rather discouraged the effort in England to follow the promptings of philanthropy rather than the dictates of interest;—and if the act were not one which in its nature cannot be repealed, we have very little doubt that Slavery would speedily be restored in that island by the British Government. At all events, we are confident that England would be very slow in repeating her experiment. She will be careful to do nothing which can materially interfere with the supply of that great staple, which is so absolute a necessity as material for her industry, and for which she is as yet so absolutely dependent on the Slaveholding States of the American Union.

Miss MURRAY's book, and especially that part of it which relates to this subject, will undoubtedly make a sensation in this country as well as in England. She is a lady of very decided intellectual ability, of great accomplishments, and holding a position in English society which will secure for her opinions on such a subject the greatest consideration and respect. Mrs. Brown will undoubtedly find it necessary to make some reply,—and we are, therefore, likely to have a brisk and exciting warfare on this controverted subject.

The Queen Decision.

One of our Canadian correspondents kindly undertook to show some consolation from the fact that, if the Colonists did not enjoy the privilege of electing their own Governors, we, who do, could not succeed better than to elect such men as TYLER, POLK, and PIERCE, for our Presidents; to which we might reply, that we have elected a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, an ADAMS and a JACKSON. We may also comfort ourselves with the reflection that, if we do now and then choose a bad man or a weak one, he is our choice; and, if he does not prove to be as good as we thought him, we need not choose him again. We expect next to see our indicted Aldermen and City Judge held up as examples of the legitimate results of free suffrage and elective judiciary. And there would be some force in the argument if such cases were not so rare. The example is humiliating, we must confess, for though we have no wish to prejudge the indicted gentlemen, yet the circumstance which weighs most heavily against them is, that men holding their positions could even be accused, or suspected, of descending to such base bribes as they are accused of taking. Since the "wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," confessed himself guilty of such baseness, there has never been a judicial officer accused of selling himself at so small a price as our City Judge stands indicted for doing. Our City officials have been pretty generally suspected of turning their offices to their personal advantage, but looking at the immensity of our municipal expenses, they have enjoyed the credit of carrying on business on a large scale, and of being magnificent in their rascalities, at least so far as the gross sums which they were supposed to have pocketed went. When it was announced, therefore, that the Grand Jury had actually found bills of indictment against six members of the Common Council, public curiosity was on the tip-toe of expectation to know the details of the enormous sums out of which the people have been defrauded; and there was a general feeling of disgust when it was found that our Common Council were accused of nothing worse than an offer to sell themselves for a hundred dollars. The public was not prepared for such examples of pitiful baseness. It was as bad as the case of Pistol, who stole a lute case, and after carrying it five miles sold it for a farthing. Then on the back of these small indictments comes that of a City Judge, who is to be tried on a charge of accepting five hundred dollars, a paltry sum, not sufficient to bribe a needy Editor to suppress a police report. The consequence of these humiliating developments will be to demoralize public sentiment as to our judiciary and public servants, and if such men can even be suspected of selling their integrity at so low a figure, the business of bribery will be reduced to a very mean and paltry affair. The people should learn from these distressing cases to exercise a little more discretion in their future nominations; and, though they may not hope always to select men for public station beyond the possibility of corruption, yet they should, at least, choose such as will not be likely to sell themselves too cheaply. When a public officer accepts a bribe for betraying his trusts, it should be sufficiently large to carry with it a palliation of the offence. For the honor of our City, for the credit of humanity, and for the sake of the principle of free suffrage and popular sovereignty, we most sincerely hope that the indicted Judge and his unlucky companions in misfortune will be able to clear themselves of the base charges which have been laid at their doors. Their trial will commence on Monday, and we hope that the dark cloud of disgrace which now hangs over the character of our City will soon be dispelled. If the indicted be found guilty, the sooner they are removed from their present positions the better for the City, and, if they be found innocent, the better for themselves. No needless obstacle should be allowed to interfere with their trial. Justice in such a case as this should be speedy to be effective.

United Hunkers.

The Boston *Post* recommends the Hunker Whigs to unite with the Hunker Democrats, for the purpose of defeating the Republicans. The recommendation is something like the invitation of the spider to the fly. A union of Hunkers, however, for the sake of Hunkerdom, is not altogether a bad idea; but it is not improbable that Hunker Whigs may have some ulterior designs, as well their hospitable friends of the Democratic party, besides the mere glory of Hunkerdom in general. As there is considerable difficulty at this time in distinguishing one party from another, for the lack of a good commodity of political names, it might add considerably to the interest of the approaching elections by having a party of United Hunkers; such a fusion of fogies in these unsettled times would be a perfectly natural movement.

Political.

The Tennessee Legislature has been organized by the election of Mr. CHEATHAM, of Robertson, as Speaker of the Senate, and Ex-Governor N. S. BROWN, of Nashville, as Speaker of the House. The House balloted four days without making a majority choice of Speaker, and then resolved that a plurality should elect. Gov. BROWN refused to vote for himself, and his opponent declined to waive his own vote, which made the parties stand 36 to 36, and two scattering.

☞ We are much obliged to "an Englishman" for sending us a list of the Paris Theatres, though it was quite a superfluous kindness. We made our enumeration of the theatres open in Paris, a fortnight since, from the notices and advertisements in the Paris papers of that date.

☞ T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on Friday evening next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "John Philpot Curran—the wit, the orator and the patriot." The subject will give those who have not heard Mr. M. an opportunity to hear him to advantage.

☞ The venerable colored gentleman who carries the office scales of a contemporary, is going to vote the American ticket—before the Mirror thinks the Republican prospects are dim. Some men can arrive at conclusions on very small premises.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE WAR NEWS.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS RESUMED.

Important Movements of the Allies.

SEBASTOPOL TO BE RAZED.

The Russians Fortifying the North Side.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

[BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH—OFFICE NO. 21 WALL-STREET.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 7:30 this evening.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived out at Southampton on the 26th September.

THE WAR.

Active operations have been resumed in the Crimea.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs under date the 22d September, that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and had 30,000 on the Russian flank.

On the 22d the Allies attacked the Russian infantry and the latter retreated to the Heights over Busta.

Another dispatch from GORTSCHAKOFF, dated the 26th, states that on the previous day 32,000 of the Allies had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank.

The Cossacks had taken 25 prisoners while foraging at Kertsch.

Dispatches from Sebastopol of the 16th, announce that the Russians were fortifying themselves in the north part, and were constructing new batteries; and that the French were advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Backshi-seral by the Baidar road.

Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sebastopol, with very heavy rains.

GORTSCHAKOFF reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the north side, but were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians from the Baidar Valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the Allied Camp. They said that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men. The correspondent of the Paris *Patrie*, under date Sept. 26 says, "Ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the northern shore, and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town and do execution in the advanced siege works; but although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The Artillery and Engineers in Sebastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which was left almost intact, has been fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy. Any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE arrived at Nicolaeff on the 20th, and it was said the CZAR himself would shortly visit that place to superintend the Winter Crimean campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23d, says: Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will soon evacuate the forts to the North of Sebastopol, those forts being only stragetic points, but great preparations are making by the Russians for a Winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the army.

On the 17th of September the Turkish troops at Constantinople intended for Asia were sent to Eupatoria.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizond and be placed under OMAR PACHA. It was also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

The War in Asia.

Vienna dispatches say that Kars was greatly straitened for provisions, and that the garrison was eating horse flesh.

Advices from Trebizond, dated the 6th of September, announce that the Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malagulemia.

☞ The Treasurer of the Christian Association's Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth acknowledge receipts as follows:—Collection Metropolitan Theatre, Oct. 6, $148 92; RAPHAEL FELIX, Esq., $10; THOS. HUNT, Esq., $500; Mr. BENNETT, $5; THREE LITTLE BOYS—GUSSY, TOMMY, and HENRY MILLER—$6; CHARLES THOMSON, $10. Total, $679 92. GEBHIN's two establishments have sent in $100 in furtherance of the same cause.

☞ The corner stone of the New-Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, was laid yesterday by Governor PRICE. Speeches were made by R. S. FIELD, Governor PRICE, Judge NAAR and Dr. PHILLIPS. About 2,000 people were present. The school has already thirty students, and is in operation.

☞ Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH writes from Fuh-Chau, China,—one sleeps more soundly in the suburbs of Fuh-Chau than when within reach of the daring burglars of New-York and Philadelphia.

☞ We are requested to correct the statement that the Knickerbocker Stage Company "has lost forty horses in one week." The President assures us that their stables were never in a more healthful condition, and that the statement was without foundation.

The Mexican Revolution—News from the Rio Grande.

The steamship *Neptune* has arrived at New-Orleans from the Brazos with later dates. Several Mexican officers were among the passengers. Doña LUCINDA, the distinguished woman who was said to have shared in the command of Matamoras with Gen. WOLL, and who was charged with unusual cruelty to one of her own sex not long since, is also on board, destined, we presume, to follow the fortunes of the now exiled General.

Matamoras still continued under the command of CANTRO, as left by Gen. WOLL, but the revolutionists under CARVAJAL and GARCIA, had approached to within a short distance of the town. CANTRO had issued a bulletin, stating that orders had been received from the existing Government for a cessation of hostilities, and inviting an armistice.

The revolutionists according to a statement in the *Flag*, demanded a surrender of the city together with all arms and munitions of war. To this the army in Matamoras objects, and contend for the privilege of retiring with arms and a certain amount of money. Thus matters stood, and GARCIA was awaiting the arrival of artillery to enforce his demands.

The inhabitants of Matamoras fearing the city would be sacked, were flocking to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

The *Flag* states, the garrison of Matamoras was thrown into great confusion on the retirement of WOLL. CANTRO was in favor of the plan of Ayutla, but a portion of the soldiery, with Col. SAVERIENZ at their head, were for the plan of VIDAURI. Meanwhile the revolutionists demanded an unconditional surrender.

The *Flag* is severe on the Commander of Fort Brown, (Maj. PORTER,) for stationing half his garrison to protect WOLL, whom he should reach the Texas bank; however, did not avail himself of the protection WOLL, however, did not avail himself of the protection prepared for him, but passed himself under charge of a celebrated *contrabandist*, and was smuggled into Brownsville. An escort from Fort Brown, and one field piece, protected him until he reached the Nautilus.

The *Flag* has a report to the effect that San Luis Potosi had been captured by the revolutionary forces, Gen. GUITMAN killed, the army dispersed, and the city made to change its plan from that of Ayutla to that of Monterey.

Tampico is also said to have pronounced for VIDAURI and his plan. Gen. CARABAJAL, the Commander of Tampico, had been driven from that city, and civil government substituted for military rule.

CITY POLITICS.

THE SOFT NOMINATIONS.

THE HARDS—THE HALF-SHELLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Softs.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Tammany Hall was crowded again last night. The Soft Shell City and County Nominating Convention was to assemble there. Their proceedings were attended with the usual accompaniments of such gatherings. The "lobby" cheered and the lobby hissed, and the aim did not fully their duty—so did the ice!

Never before, perhaps, was there such a congregation of "shoulder-hitters" convened. The First-Ward "Runners" were present in strong force, and the Perrins and McCormick gangs from the Thirteenth Ward were in full force. Neither was the "Moody Sixth" or the "Rowdy Fourth" absent, and all seemed determined to "put their man through."

A disturbance being anticipated, a squad of policemen from the first six Wards, under command of officers Masterson and Rythart were in attendance.

Shortly after the opening of the Convention, and before it had proceeded to a ballot, John COCHRANE made a speech recommending the selection of George H. Purser for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. He believed that if nominated, he would receive the votes of the Reformers and be elected.

Mr. Cochrane's speech was received with great disfavor, and some confusion leading to a scuffle ensued, but the Police making their appearance, comparative quiet was restored.

The Convention then proceeded to a selection of a Candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The first ballot was announced to be as follows:

Nathaniel S. Selah	56	William J. Bridey	2
Thomas Minor	44	Wilson Small	1
Daniel Norris	5		

Mr. SELAH was declared elected.

The Convention next proceeded to ballot for City Inspector. The first ballot for this Candidate stood thus:

Thos. K. Downing	54	Wm. Schlentz	1
Henry D. Johnson	52	Blank	1
Geo. E. Purser	21		

Mr. DOWNING lacked two votes of an election.

A motion was made that Mr. DOWNING be chosen by acclamation, but it was lost, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Thos. K. Downing	57	Wm. Schlentz	1
Thos Minor	27	—— Gottsburghet	1
Henry D. Johnson	13	W. S. K.	1

Mr. DOWNING was therefore declared to be the nominee.

The selection of a candidate for Almshouse Governor was next in order, and on the first trial P. G. MALONEY, of the Third Ward, received the nomination. The ballot was as follows:

P. G. Maloney	60	C. G. Gunther	4
John Oyr	19	A. Reed	1
Andre Froment	18	James Reed	1
R. P. Mulligan	5	Blank	1

A Committee of three was appointed to notify the nominees of their selection, and of one from each Ward to make preparations for a grand ratification meeting; after which the Convention adjourned.

SOFT CHARTER AND SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

We give below the Soft City Nominations, so far as made last evening. Some of them which were to have not adjourned over, in order to attend the General Convention at Tammany.

FOURTH WARD.—The Delegates met last evening, at No. 15½ Oak-street, and nominated for re6 lection,

For Aldermen—Alderman Wm. Baird.

The Committee to nominate Councilmen adjourned to Thursday and Friday nights.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Delegates to this Convention, met last evening at No. 65 Mercer-street, and made the following nominations:

For Aldermen—Albert W. Smith.

For Assessor—Robert Linn.

For Constables—John Chambers and Abram Moses.

For School Officers—Dr. F. Thost, George Louiell, and Dr. Henry Arno.

TENTH WARD.—The Committees met last evening, at the corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, and adjourned to Friday evening, at 7½ P. M., having elected

For Aldermen—Norman McCleod.

ELEVENTH WARD.—The delegates to this Convention, composing the National, Union and Soft-Shell Democrats, and those of the Stuyvesant Committee, opened last evening, as the Union Hotel, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, when they proceeded to deliberate in their several Committees. After three hours' work,

Frank J. A. Beole, proprietor of the Union Hotel, (the place of meeting,) was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the Thirtieth District. George Radley was nominated by the Softs and Half-Shells as Councilman for the Thirty first District.

For Assembly.—Erastus W. Glover.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The Softs met at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, and made the following nominations:

For Assessor—Samuel Hunter.

For School Commissioner—James H. Irving.

For School Inspector—Thomas Young.

For Trustees—Henry Banaher, John Diamond—full term; A. C. Valleton—two years; Lewis Withington—one year.

For Constables—J. W. Somerindyke, John Archenbrenner.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—The meeting was advertised for No. 565 Houston street. Said number is a livery stable, and we could only learn that there were no nominations to be made there.

SOFT SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Soft Third Senatorial District Convention met at the Shakspeare House last evening. R. C. Montgomery, of the Second Ward, presided, and Wm. H. Robins and L. E. Smith acted as Secretaries. An informal ballot for Senator was taken. Thomas J. Barr received 7 votes; Daniel E. Sickles, 6; Richard French, 6; and —— English, 2. The Convention then appointed a Committee of three to confer on the nomination with a similar Committee from the Half-Shells, after which they adjourned to Tuesday next.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Soft Shell Senatorial nomination for the Fourth District, took place last evening at the Essex House. John Frazier occupied the chair, and Smith Ely acted as Secretary. A letter was received from John McLeod Murphy, stating that he had already accepted the nomination of one branch of the Democratic party, and was determined to abide by the issue; that the meeting represented the party with which he always acted, but that he, while supporting the Administration, as the head of the Democratic party of the Union, would support no man for an official position who did not stand fairly and squarely on the National Platform. He would accept the nomination; but if they nominated another person, representing other issues and pledged to other measures, the responsibility of losing the district would rest with them.

On motion, the letter was laid upon the table and a ballot taken, when the result was as follows: Wilson Small, 11; T. Charlock, 5; John McLeod Murphy, 4. Mr. Small was declared unanimously nominated, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Fifth District (Soft) Senatorial Convention met last evening at No. 65 Mercer-street. Hon. Mark Spencer (present Senator) was unanimously nominated for reelection on the first ballot.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Soft and Half-Shell Senatorial Conventions of the Sixth District met last evening and adjourned over for conference, without having made any nominations.

Miscellaneous Nominations.

Capt. James L. Waugh, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Eighth District.

Michael Cassidy, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Twenty-seventh District.

Charles A. May, (Nat. Dem.,) for Alderman.

John N. Reynolds for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Jonas W. Phillips, (Tammany,) for Councilman of the Seventeenth District, and Edwin Walnwright, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Twentieth District.

John Williamson, (Hard,) for Councilman of the Twenty-fifth District.

Hiram Corwin, (Whig,) for Alderman, and George Clifton, (Whig,) for Councilman.

John J. Diehl, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Anthony J. Gallagher, (Hard), as Councilman of the Fourteenth District.

Patrick Boylan, (Hard), for Councilman of the Thirty-fourth District.

Nicholas Kissel, for Councilman of the Forty-eighth District.

Henry W. Colyer is the Hard-Shell candidate in the Twenty-eighth Council District.

John M. Reynolds is the Hard-Shell candidate for Councilman in the Forty-seventh District.

H. P. West, Esq., an old and active member of the Board of Education, has been put in nomination by the Softs in the Fourteenth Ward, for Councilman of the Thirty-eighth District.

Thirteenth Ward Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward have nominated Edward Hunter for Alderman. The following nominations were made for Councilmen: Thirty-third District, Alonzo G. Reynolds; Thirty-fourth, Andrew Craft; Thirty-fifth, V. C. W. Churchill. Assessor, John B. Eyerson. Constables, David Laffin, Rufus Johnson. Commissioner of Schools, John Pearsall. Trustees, long term, R. H. Richardson, John Hammond; do., two years, J. W. Wood; do., one year, A. W. Eagleson. School Inspector, William A. Walker.

Half-Shell Senatorial Conventions.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening, at BEEBE's, No. 112 West Broadway. The meeting organized by calling D. G. Croley, of the Fifth Ward, to the chair, and appointing Michael Burns and Thomas Hart, Secretaries. A Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Wm. L. Wiley, of the First Ward, Hamilton Billings, of the Third Ward, D. Thomas Hart, of the Fifth Ward, was chosen to confer with a similar Committee appointed by the Soft-Shell Senatorial Convention, with reference to uniting upon a candidate for a Senator from that District. The Convention then adjourned.

The Workingmen's Provisional Committee met last night, but did little.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association, which was to be held at No. 666 Broadway, last evening, did not take place.

The K. N. flags with names of candidates printed in letters as long as one's arm are stretched across several streets.

JAMES MCMAHON, of the Fifteenth Ward, has received an "independent" nomination for Councilman.

Brooklyn Politics.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in Flatlands last evening, to nominate candidates for the county offices. On the fifth ballot for Sheriff, JEREMIAH RUESSON, (Hard,) received 50 votes, and he was declared the nominee of the party. Mr. DENMAN, (Soft,) his principle opponent, received 24 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Register, when HENRY A. MOORE received the largest number of votes; but without proceeding to a formal ballot, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement in the Convention, but no serious disturbance occurred.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The Whig Primary meetings were held in this County last evening. An unusually large vote was cast, and generally there was quiet at the polls. In the Third Ward of Brooklyn, however, a party said to be Democrats, came there and attempted to create a disturbance, and succeeded, so far as to have some of their number severely handled. In this Ward D. P. BARNARD was renominated for Alderman, and JOHN J. STUDWELL received the nomination for Supervisor.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at No. 12 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, Vice-President HOLT in the Chair. The following Delegates were reported from Wards heretofore not represented:—

Ninth Ward—George P. Knight, Herbert T. Moore, Francis Abbott, ——, Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—H. P. Freeman, Wm. A. Fitch, Edward F. Rile, Samuel Tayler.

At the previous meeting there were two sets of delegates from the Seventh Ward. The delegates from this Ward in a spirit of compromise agreed upon the following persons, (being two from each delegation,) as constituting the Seventh Ward representation in the General Committee: Wm. J. Hammond, Jr., B. J. Hathaway, George H. Moore, John Van Ness.

The Committee on Nominations submitted a report but it was not read. On motion, the General Committee proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, when BURDETT STRYKER, on the first ballot received all but two of the votes cast. His nomination was made unanimous.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday evening next.

THE INDICTED.

Councilman Cooper Backed by his Constituents.

JUDGE STUART'S CASE.

The friends of Councilman COOPER, of the Twenty-third District, held an indignation meeting last night in accordance with the following call:

Truth
is
Mighty, and will prevail.
Councilman
C. S. COOPER
is declared
Innocent!

On the 6th inst. a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of

PETER PALM vs. C. S. COOPER.

Listen to the affidavit of PETER PALM.

[Here follows the affidavit.]

Political effect is all that was designed by procuring the indictment of Councilman COOPER, in defeating him in the coming canvass, and returning in his place a candidate who would subserve the ambitious and designing ends of

Mayor WOOD.

Shall this be allowed by the electors of the Twenty-third District, when C. S. COOPER, in all his legislative acts, has stood firm and truthful to his constituents? If not, then rise in your strength and return him as the representative of the

Twenty-third District.

Mayor WOOD shall not control the Ninth Ward. We are freemen, and will elect a Seamen representative. Remember the 6th of November.

A large and enthusiastic crowd, twelve or three hundred in number, assembled. Mr. HENRY FARRINGTON was chosen Chairman, and Mr. H. J. IRVING, Secretary. Mr. FARRINGTON explained the objects of the meeting. Their Councilman had been assailed, not by his constituents, but by individuals in office, who were endeavoring to open the public treasury for their own benefit. The MAYOR, after a lifetime of iniquity, had now become a reformer, and assailed the best men in public life. Yes, "it was WOOD, ex-grog and pettey dealer, now Mayor and Temperance Reformer, who had done it."

Mr. ALBERT SMITH then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In our opinion, the conduct of Councilman COOPER as a member of the Common Council of this City has been marked by that integrity of character that merits the approbation of every good citizen, and by that ability and independence that only makes integrity an invaluable characteristic in a representative of the people; and

Whereas, We have definite and reliable information that the charges made against him affecting prejudicially his public character, are clearly refuted by simply transferring them to their source, and that the indictment founded upon them was unjustly and illegally obtained by the affidavit of a person who was ignorant of its contents, and who now swears that the same was untrue; and

Whereas, It must have been known to whomsoever fraudulently, collusively and secretly procured said indictment, that CORNELIUS S. COOPER is a candidate for reelection to the office he has for the past year so honorably filled; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-third Council District, of City of New-York, that said indictment was procured for no other purpose whatever than to defeat the reelection of our said representative to the Common Council of this City, by disseminating among his constituents an impression prejudicial to his character as a man and as a public officer;

Resolved, That the vindication of truth and the promotion of justice are the first great duties of every citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage, and in this light, the reelection of Councilman COOPER devolves upon us, as a duty to ourselves, our country and our God.

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity and ability of Councilman COOPER remains unshaken; that we believe his enemies to be those monopolists who would sacrifice the interests of the people to the acquisition of wealth and power; and to the purposes of such, a good and upright man is always dangerous.

Resolved, That C. S. COOPER ought to receive, and must receive, the vote and earnest, hearty support of every honest man.

Resolved, That among his constituents there are honest men enough to warrant us in saying that he shall be elected!

Councilman WILD was the next speaker, and was received with much applause. He said that it was under no ordinary circumstances that he appeared before them. A member of the same Board with himself, one of the best and purest men he knew, had been cruelly assailed. He might be blamed for coming there and speaking for him, but he could not help it. When the truth was at stake, policy could not keep him back. Mr. PALM hardly understood English, and did not know what the affidavit to which he had sworn contained. And what justice was it for a Grand Jury to indict a man, not after examining witnesses, but after reading an old second-hand affidavit? But Mr. COOPER had been declared innocent, and it has proved the words of our own BRYANT,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshipers."

As Mr. WILD concluded, the platform suddenly gave way, but the "backbone" still retained its position, and from it the other speakers were heard.

After Messrs. IRVING and BERTHOUD had briefly addressed the assembly, Mr. C. S. COOPER was renominated by acclamation as Councilman of the Twenty-third District.

Mr. W. E. ANDREWS then spoke. His friend COOPER had been made a martyr. He had been persecuted for political purposes. And we all know by whom, by what monster of iniquity. But his constituents would support him. [A voice, "Well elect him." "] Aye, that you will, said Mr. A.

Mr. ANDREWS then continued, and the meeting, which was highly respectable, soon after broke up with three groans for Mayor WOOD.

☞ The *Commercial* has been "informed that the Hon. HAMILTON FISH was invited to address the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle last evening, and declined, not approving of the proceedings of the two Wing Convention at Syracuse." We are not informed how reliable this "information" is.

☞ The trial of James W. Bannister, Esq., for forgery in the Know-Nothing case, in being closely watched with the Pamphleteers, in case conviction, a large crowd of them would have left night—we haven't room for their names therefore.

☞ P. T. BARNUM has recently completed a portrait of Dr. DAVID PATTERSON, Philanthropist of the City Memorial School.—[Sun Book.

Not Barnum, Mr. Sun Editor but Barnum, you mean.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 99 BROADWAY, having purchased their Fall stock extraordinarily, are now prepared to offer it at prices to the public at most unusually low rates, as follows:

Rich tapestry Brussels, from 75c. to 87½ per yard.
Rich velvet carpets, from 1.00 to 1.25 per yard.
Rich imperial velvets, from 87½ to 1.00 per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 87½ to 1.00 per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 87½ to 1.00 per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of Hemlaces, for sale 50 per cent. less than other stores.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 99 Broadway.

LYONS
NATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This wonderful preparation and Invaluable Toilet Article is only sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 50 cts. per bottle. Depot 61 Maiden-la.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—LADIES WILL FIND A large and varied assortment of Satin, Velvet, and Moire Antique Cloaks of all the latest Paris styles, together with a large stock of Cloth Talmas, at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the City, at Columbian Hall

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 333 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Just received, and will be opened THIS DAY, 10 cases French Merinoes, choice colors, at 91 per yard

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 333 Grand-st.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. HAVE JUST received from auction a large assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Silks, which they are offering at great bargains.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 333 Grand-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILSON'S PATENT
BALMORAL SKIRTS
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, to whom we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use it in any way.
THE WILSON PATENT,
Sewed with the
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK.
(Brenner's Patent.)
Also the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years.
Nos. 164 and 166 Water-st., New-York.

INVALID, HAVE YOU TRIED HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS? If not, read the following:

LANCASTER, April 30, 1855.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Debility of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My numerous friends have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I almost failed to have permanent relief. A friend, with much solicitude, at length induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated bitters. I have used one bottle and this the third, and the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has benefited improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel like myself. I feel grateful (under) by) to you for your kindness, and really, I am almost prevented to say that I am entirely relieved of my infirmities, for I am now, while I am these days out, I would no doubt have undertaken to square the circle so as to have attempted it.

Yours, respectfully, A. B. KAUFMAN.

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

BROWN ENLIGHTENS HIS FRIEND.—"Eh! Brown, how are you to-day? By the way, are you acquainted with a person of the name of Smith?" "Smith? Smith! why, yes, it seems to me I do remember an individual of that name. Stout, good looking fellow, eh? why, bless me! how is it possible that I could have forgotten it." "Why, sir, that splendid coat, that magnificent vest, those super's pants—you admire the fashion of them. I perceive—with pardonable pride—that they are from the store of SMITH BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors, No. 189 Fulton-st., where the rule is—one price and no abatement.

KNOX

Now's the day, and now's the hour,
See approach a gilded KNOX'S power.

KNOX'S Fine Hats are to be had at 128 Fulton-st, and a Gentlemanly and elegant article it is. Gentlemen of fashion to be in the height of the mode, as well as to wear the most comfortable article made. Stores, Nos. 212 and 128 Broadway.

TEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—This is the last day to obtain one. Fifty feet and two building lots will be divided among all subscribers at $10 each,

WILLIBERY.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FURS.

MACHINE POWDERS.

MATRIMONIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.

$15,000

$10,000

$500

$800

PARTNER WANTED.

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

GARMENTS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

DRESS GOODS FOR SALE.

PARTNER WANTED.

FURS.

J. B. WARD.

MACHINE POWDERS.

WM. HAMILTON'S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN CONVERSATION.—No. 309 Broadway.

PENSONNELLE BOARDING ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or four well furnished rooms, with board, in a private family, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Address box No. 1,000 Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or four gentlemen can obtain board in a private family, in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Address box No. 1,000 Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain board in a private family, in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Address box No. 1,000 Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few

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